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Annual report of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea for 2007

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I. Introduction

1. The present report of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea is submitted to the Meeting of States Parties under rule 6, paragraph 3(d), of the Rules of Procedure for Meetings of States Parties and covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2007.

2. The Tribunal was established by the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (hereinafter "the Convention"). It functions in accordance with the relevant provisions of Part XV and Part XI of the Convention, the Statute of the Tribunal (hereinafter "the Statute"), as contained in annex VI to the Convention, and the Rules of the Tribunal (hereinafter "the Rules").

3. The Tribunal is composed of 21 members, elected by the States Parties to the Convention in the manner provided for by article 4 of the Statute.

4. On 15 August 2007, Judge Guangjian Xu (China) resigned from the Tribunal. He had been re-elected as a member of the Tribunal for a term of nine years commencing on 1 October 2002. The election to fill the vacancy was scheduled to be held at a Special Meeting of States Parties on 30 January 2008. Taking this change into account, as at 31 December 2007, the composition of the Tribunal was as follows:[1]

Order of precedence	*Country*	*Date of expiry of term of office*
President		
Rüdiger Wolfrum	Germany	30 September 2008
Vice-President		
Joseph Akl	Lebanon	30 September 2008
Judges		
Hugo Caminos	Argentina	30 September 2011
Vicente Marotta Rangel	Brazil	30 September 2008
Alexander Yankov	Bulgaria	30 September 2011
Anatoly Lazarevich Kolodkin	Russian Federation	30 September 2008
Choon-Ho Park	Republic of Korea	30 September 2014
Paul Bamela Engo	Cameroon	30 September 2008
L. Dolliver M. Nelson	Grenada	30 September 2014
P. Chandrasekhara Rao	India	30 September 2008
Tullio Treves	Italy	30 September 2011

[1] On 30 January 2008, at a special Meeting of States Parties, Judge Gao Zhiguo (China) was elected as a Member of the Tribunal, for the period ending on 30 September 2011.

Order of precedence	*Country*	*Date of expiry of term of office*
Tafsir Malick Ndiaye	Senegal	30 September 2011
José Luis Jesus	Cape Verde	30 September 2008
Jean-Pierre Cot	France	30 September 2011
Anthony Amos Lucky	Trinidad and Tobago	30 September 2011
Stanislaw Pawlak	Poland	30 September 2014
Shunji Yanai	Japan	30 September 2014
Helmut Türk	Austria	30 September 2014
James Kateka	United Republic of Tanzania	30 September 2014
Albert Hoffmann	South Africa	30 September 2014

5. The Registrar is Philippe Gautier (Belgium) and the Deputy Registrar is Doo-young Kim (Republic of Korea).

II. Organization of the Tribunal

6. Acting pursuant to article 6, paragraph 1 of the Statute, the Registrar in a note verbale dated 23 August 2007 informed States Parties of the vacancy which had occurred in the Tribunal as a result of the resignation of Judge Guangjian Xu, and invited Governments of States Parties to submit between 15 September 2007 and 14 November 2007 the names of candidates they might wish to nominate for election as a member of the Tribunal. In that note, the Registrar informed States Parties that the member elected to replace Judge Guangjian Xu would serve until 30 September 2011.

7. By a note verbale dated 25 September 2007, the Registrar informed States Parties that the President of the Tribunal, after consultation with the President of the Meeting of States Parties, had proposed that the election be held on 30 January 2008 at a Special Meeting of States Parties and requested States Parties to send their comments, if any, by 12 October 2007. Two States Parties communicated comments concerning the date of the election.

8. By a note verbale dated 5 November 2007, the Registrar informed the States Parties that the President of the Tribunal, after consultation with the President of the Meeting of States Parties, had considered it advisable to further seek the views of the States Parties in order to reach a decision as to the date of the election to fill the current vacancy. In the same note, the Registrar invited States Parties to express further comments, if any, by 21 November 2007. Comments concerning the date of election were communicated by seven States Parties by that date, six of which stated that they had no objection to the election being held on 30 January 2008.

9. By a note verbale dated 27 November 2007, the Registrar informed the States Parties that the President of the Tribunal, in accordance with article 6, paragraph 1,

of the Statute, had decided that the election to fill the vacancy would be held on 30 January 2008.[2]

III. Election of the Deputy Registrar

10. In accordance with articles 32 and 33 of the Rules, the Deputy Registrar is elected from among candidates nominated by members of the Tribunal.

11. On 6 March 2007, the members of the Tribunal re-elected Doo-young Kim (Republic of Korea) as Deputy Registrar of the Tribunal for a term of five years. Mr. Kim was Deputy Registrar of the Tribunal from 2002 to 2007. He began his career in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea (1981-2002), where he served as Director of the International Legal Affairs Division of the Treaties Bureau (1999-2001). He was Lecturer in Law of the Sea at Korea University, Seoul (2001-2002).

IV. Chambers

A. Seabed Disputes Chamber

12. In accordance with article 35, paragraph 1 of the Statute, the Seabed Disputes Chamber consists of 11 judges selected by the members of the Tribunal from among themselves. The members of the Chamber are selected triennially. The composition of the Chamber, in order of precedence, is as follows: Judge Caminos, President; Judges Kolodkin, Park, Treves, Jesus, Lucky, Pawlak, Yanai, Türk, Kateka and Hoffmann, members.

13. The terms of office of the members of the Chamber expire on 30 September 2008.

B. Special chambers

1. Chamber of Summary Procedure

14. The Chamber of Summary Procedure is established in accordance with article 15, paragraph 3 of the Statute and consists of five members and two alternates. In accordance with article 28 of the Rules, the President and the Vice-President of the Tribunal are ex officio members of the Chamber, with the President of the Tribunal serving as President of the Chamber. The Chamber is constituted annually.

15. During the twenty-fourth session of the Tribunal, on 25 September 2007, the Chamber was constituted for the period from 1 October 2007 to 30 September 2008. The members of the Chamber, in order of precedence, are as follows: Judge Wolfrum, President; Judge Akl, Vice-President; Judges Yankov, Nelson and Ndiaye, members; Judges Treves and Yanai, alternates.

[2] See note 1 above.

2. Chamber for Fisheries Disputes

16. The Chamber for Fisheries Disputes, established in accordance with article 15, paragraph 1 of the Statute, consists of seven members. As decided by the Tribunal, the members of the Chamber are selected for a three-year term.

17. The composition of the Chamber, in order of precedence, is as follows: Judge Treves, President; Judges Marotta Rangel, Chandrasekhara Rao, Jesus, Pawlak, Yanai and Kateka, members.

18. The terms of office of the members of the Chamber expire on 30 September 2008.

3. Chamber for Marine Environment Disputes

19. The Chamber for Marine Environment Disputes, established in accordance with article 15, paragraph 1 of the Statute, consists of seven members. As decided by the Tribunal, the members of the Chamber are selected for a three-year term.

20. During 2007, a vacancy occurred in the Chamber owing to the resignation from the Tribunal of Judge Xu, who had been a member of the Chamber. Taking this change into account, the composition of the Chamber, in order of precedence, is as follows: Judge Lucky, President; Judges Yankov, Park, Türk, Kateka and Hoffmann, members.

21. The terms of office of the members of the Chamber expire on 30 September 2008.

4. Chamber for Maritime Delimitation Disputes

22. On 16 March 2007, the Tribunal established the Chamber for Maritime Delimitation Disputes in accordance with article 15, paragraph 1 of the Statute. The Chamber consists of eight members.

23. The composition of the Chamber, in order of precedence, is as follows: Judge Wolfrum, President; Judges Nelson, Chandrasekhara Rao, Ndiaye, Jesus, Cot, Pawlak and Yanai, members.

24. The terms of office of the members of the Chamber expire on 30 September 2008.

5. Chamber under article 15, paragraph 2, of the Statute

25. Pursuant to article 15, paragraph 2 of the Statute, the Tribunal shall form a chamber for dealing with a particular dispute, if the parties so request. The composition of such a chamber is determined by the Tribunal with the approval of the parties in the manner provided for in article 30 of the Rules.

26. By Order dated 20 December 2000, the Tribunal formed a Special Chamber of five judges to deal with a dispute between Chile and the European Community concerning the conservation and sustainable exploitation of swordfish stocks in the South-Eastern Pacific Ocean.

27. The composition of the Special Chamber to deal with the case is as follows: Judge Chandrasekhara Rao, President; Judges Caminos, Yankov and Wolfrum and Judge ad hoc Orrego Vicuña, members.

V. Meetings of the Tribunal

28. The Tribunal met from 17 July to 6 August 2007 to deal with the *Hoshinmaru* case and from 20 July to 6 August 2007 to deal with the *Tomimaru* case. The Tribunal delivered its judgments in these cases on 6 August 2007.

29. The Special Chamber formed to deal with a dispute between Chile and the European Community concerning the conservation and sustainable exploitation of swordfish stocks met on 29 and 30 November 2007. The Chamber adopted an Order on 30 November 2007.

30. The Tribunal held two sessions devoted to legal and judicial matters as well as organizational and administrative matters: the twenty-third session of the Tribunal was held from 5 to 16 March 2007 and the twenty-fourth session from 17 to 28 September 2007.

VI. Judicial work of the Tribunal

A. *The* Hoshinmaru *Case (Japan v. Russian Federation), Prompt Release* — Case No. 14

31. On 6 July 2007, an Application under article 292 of the Convention was filed by Japan against the Russian Federation for the release of the *Hoshinmaru*, a fishing vessel flying the flag of Japan, and its crew. The *Hoshinmaru* was fishing in the Russian exclusive economic zone when it was boarded by a Russian inspection team on 1 June 2007. After being detained, the vessel was escorted to the port of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskii in order that judicial proceedings might be instigated. Proceedings were subsequently instituted against the owner and the master of the vessel. The charge against the master was the inaccurate reporting of the species caught and, in particular, the declaration of 20 tons of raw sockeye salmon as the cheaper chum salmon, in violation of the Russian fisheries laws. Subsequent to the filing of the application with the Tribunal, the Russian Federation informed the Applicant by a note verbale dated 13 July 2007 that the bond was set at 25 million roubles. During the hearing before the Tribunal, the amount was changed to 22 million roubles, owing to a revised estimate of the value of the vessel.

32. By Order dated 9 July 2007, the President fixed 19 July 2007 as the date for the opening of the hearing.

33. On 15 July 2007, the Russian Federation filed its Statement in Response.

34. Prior to the opening of the hearing, the Tribunal held initial deliberations on 17 July 2007.

35. Oral statements were presented at four public sittings held on 19, 20 and 23 July 2007.

36. On 6 August 2007, the Tribunal delivered its judgment in the case. In its judgment, the Tribunal found that it had jurisdiction to entertain the application and that the application was admissible. In order to determine whether the bond set by the Russian Federation for the release of the vessel was reasonable, the Tribunal referred to the various factors relevant for determining a reasonable bond which it had identified in its previous judgments: the gravity of the alleged offences; the

penalties imposed or imposable under the laws of the detaining State; the value of the detained vessel and its cargo; and the amount and form of the bond imposed by the detaining State. In addition, the Tribunal stated that the amount of the bond should be "proportionate" to the gravity of the alleged offences. The Tribunal considered that the bond of 22 million roubles set by the Russian Federation was not reasonable because it was based on the maximum penalties which could be applied, including the confiscation of the vessel. The Tribunal fixed the bond for the release of the vessel at 10 million roubles. Although the *Hoshinmaru* case did not entail fishing without a licence, the Tribunal observed that the offence committed by the master was not a minor one as "[m]onitoring of catches, which requires accurate reporting, is one of the most essential means of managing marine living resources".[3]

B. *The* Tomimaru *Case (Japan v. Russian Federation), Prompt Release* — Case No. 15

37. On 6 July 2007, an Application under article 292 of the Convention was filed by Japan against the Russian Federation for the release of the *Tomimaru*, a fishing vessel flying the flag of Japan. The *Tomimaru* was also fishing in the Russian exclusive economic zone when it was boarded by officers from a Russian patrol boat on 31 October 2006. As a result of the subsequent inspection conducted by the Russian authorities, about 20 tons of walleye pollack not reported in the logbook and species which the vessel was not licensed to fish were discovered. Domestic proceedings were instituted and, on 28 December 2006, the Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskii City Court, after deciding that the shipowner had violated the terms and conditions of the fishing licence, imposed a fine on the shipowner and ordered the confiscation of the vessel. This decision was upheld on appeal. A supervisory review procedure was pending before the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation at the time of filing of the Application with the Tribunal. However, after the closure of the hearing, on 26 July 2007, the Russian Federation informed the Tribunal that the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation had dismissed the complaint concerning the confiscation of the vessel.

38. By Order dated 9 July 2007, the President fixed 21 July 2007 as the date for the opening of the hearing.

39. On 17 July 2007, the Russian Federation filed its Statement in Response.

40. Prior to the opening of the hearing, the Tribunal held initial deliberations on 20 July 2007.

41. Oral statements were presented at four public sittings held on 21 and 23 July 2007.

42. On 6 August 2007, the Tribunal delivered its judgment in the case. In its judgment, the Tribunal had first to determine whether the confiscation of a vessel by a domestic forum had an impact on the nationality of the vessel. In answer, the Tribunal noted that the confiscation of a vessel does not result per se in an automatic change of the flag or in its loss. Concerning a second question, as to whether confiscation renders an application for the prompt release without object, the Tribunal observed that "article 73 of the Convention makes no reference to

[3] *The* Hoshinmaru *Case (Japan v. Russian Federation), Prompt Release*, para. 99 of the judgment.

confiscation of vessels. The Tribunal is aware that many States have provided for measures of confiscation of fishing vessels in their legislation with respect to the management and conservation of marine living resources".[4] The Tribunal observed that a decision to confiscate eliminated the provisional character of the detention of the vessel and rendered the procedure for its prompt release without object. It noted, however, that confiscation decided in unjustified haste would jeopardize the implementation of article 292 of the Convention and that a decision to confiscate a vessel would not prevent the Tribunal from considering an application for prompt release while proceedings were still before domestic courts. The Tribunal also emphasized that, "considering the objective of article 292 of the Convention, it is incumbent upon the flag State to act in a timely manner"[5] in order to obtain the release of the detained vessel. The Tribunal concluded that Japan's application was without object and that it was therefore not required to give a decision thereon.

C. *Case concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Exploitation of Swordfish Stocks in the South-Eastern Pacific Ocean (Chile/European Community)*

43. Following an agreement between Chile and the European Community, the Tribunal, by Order dated 20 December 2000, formed a Special Chamber to deal with a dispute between Chile and the European Community concerning the conservation and sustainable exploitation of swordfish stocks. By the same Order, the Tribunal fixed the time limits for the filing of preliminary objections and of the written pleadings.[6]

44. On 9 March 2001, the parties informed the President of the Special Chamber that they had reached a provisional arrangement concerning the dispute and requested that the proceedings before the Chamber be suspended. By Orders of 15 March 2001 and 16 December 2003, the President of the Special Chamber extended the time limit of 90 days for the making of preliminary objections so that it would commence from 1 January 2004 and from 1 January 2006, respectively. Further to a new request of the parties, the Special Chamber extended once again the time limit for making preliminary objections such that it commenced on 1 January 2008.

45. By letters dated 6 November 2007 and 15 November 2007, respectively, the European Community and Chile requested that the time limits for the proceedings before the Special Chamber continue to be suspended for a further period of one year and reserved their rights to revive the proceedings at any time.

46. On 29 and 30 November 2007, the Special Chamber held deliberations in order to consider the request of the parties.

47. Pursuant to consultations between the President of the Special Chamber and the agents of the parties, the parties provided the Special Chamber with further information in support of their request. By Order dated 30 November 2007, the Special Chamber extended the time limit for making preliminary objections until

[4] *The* Tomimaru *Case (Japan v. Russian Federation), Prompt Release*, para. 72 of the judgment.

[5] Ibid., para. 77.

[6] For the composition of the Special Chamber, see para. 27 above.

1 January 2009 and maintained the rights of the parties to revive the proceedings at any time.

VII. Communications and information concerning action taken pursuant to judgments and orders of the Tribunal

The* Hoshinmaru *Case (Japan v. Russian Federation), Prompt Release

48. According to a press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan dated 16 August 2007, the bond of 10 million roubles set by the Tribunal in its judgment of 6 August 2007 for the release of the *Hoshinmaru* was paid by the shipowner on 15 August 2007. According to the same source, the bond was received by the Russian Federation on 16 August 2007 and the vessel and crew were released on the same day.

VIII. Committees

49. During its twenty-fourth session, on 25 September 2007, the Tribunal reconstituted its committees for the period ending 30 September 2008.[7]

A. Committee on Budget and Finance

50. The members of the Committee on Budget and Finance selected on 25 September 2007 are as follows: Vice-President Akl, Chairman; Judges Yankov, Treves, Jesus, Lucky, Yanai, Türk and Hoffmann, members.

B. Committee on Rules and Judicial Practice

51. The members of the Committee on Rules and Judicial Practice selected on 25 September 2007 are as follows: President Wolfrum, Chairman; Vice-President Akl, Judge Caminos (ex officio member) and Judges Marotta Rangel, Yankov, Kolodkin, Nelson, Chandrasekhara Rao, Treves, Ndiaye, Jesus, Cot, Yanai and Kateka, members.

C. Committee on Staff and Administration

52. The members of the Committee on Staff and Administration selected on 25 September 2007 are as follows: Judge Cot, Chairman; Judges Caminos, Kolodkin, Nelson, Chandrasekhara Rao, Türk and Kateka, members.

[7] For the terms of reference of the committees, see SPLOS/27, paras. 37-40; SPLOS/50, paras. 36 and 37; and SPLOS/136, para. 46.

D. Committee on Library, Archives and Publications

53. The members of the Committee on Library, Archives and Publications selected on 25 September 2007 are as follows: Judge Ndiaye, Chairman; Judges Caminos, Marotta Rangel, Park, Bamela Engo, Treves, Cot and Pawlak, members.

E. Committee on Buildings and Electronic Systems

54. The members of the Committee on Buildings and Electronic Systems selected on 25 September 2007 are as follows: Judge Yanai, Chairman; Judges Park, Bamela Engo, Pawlak, Türk and Hoffmann, members.

F. Committee on Public Relations

55. The members of the Committee on Public Relations selected on 25 September 2007 are as follows: Judge Jesus, Chairman; Judges Caminos, Yankov, Nelson, Chandrasekhara Rao, Treves, Cot, Kateka and Hoffmann, members.

IX. Rules of the Tribunal and supplementary documents

56. During its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the Tribunal dealt with legal and judicial matters, including a review of the Rules and judicial procedures of the Tribunal. This review was undertaken both in the Committee on Rules and Judicial Practice and in the plenary. In considering such legal and judicial matters, the Tribunal followed closely the developments of the rules of procedure of the International Court of Justice and other international courts or tribunals. Some of the main issues which were considered are addressed below.

A. Competence of the Tribunal in maritime delimitation cases

57. During the twenty-third session, the plenary of the Tribunal continued its examination, on the basis of a background document prepared by the Registry, of the competence of the Tribunal in maritime delimitation cases. During its twenty-fourth session, the Tribunal exchanged views on, and took note of, a revised paper prepared by the Registry on the matter.

B. Matters relating to article 292 of the Convention

58. During the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the plenary and the Committee on Rules and Judicial Practice considered, on the basis of a document prepared by the Registry, the question of the submission of applications for the prompt release of vessels and crews under article 292 of the Convention in cases concerning pollution of the marine environment. Attention was drawn to the relevant provisions of the Convention concerning vessel-source pollution, that is, article 220, paragraphs 6 and 7 and article 226, paragraph 1(a), (b) and (c), as well as their relation to Part XV of the Convention, including article 292 thereof. Consideration of this item will continue at the twenty-fifth session of the Tribunal.

C. Bonds and other financial security

59. During the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the plenary and the Committee on Rules and Judicial Practice of the Tribunal discussed, on the basis of a document prepared by the Registry, draft guidelines for the posting of a bond or other financial security with the Tribunal in prompt release proceedings. The draft guidelines are intended to implement article 114 of the Rules, which envisages the possibility of posting a bond or other financial security with the Tribunal. They are aimed at assisting the parties in prompt release proceedings and facilitating the implementation of the Tribunal's decision, rendering the prompt release procedure more effective. To this end, the possibility of amending article 113, paragraph 3, of the Rules was suggested.

D. Time frame for urgent proceedings

60. During the twenty-fourth session, the Tribunal examined, on the basis of a document prepared by the Registry, the time frame for dealing with two or more prompt release proceedings submitted simultaneously to the Tribunal. The issue arose as a result of the simultaneous submission of two prompt release proceedings on 6 July 2007 (Cases Nos. 14 and 15). During the discussions, consideration was given to the possibility of amending the Rules in order to enable the Tribunal to exercise some flexibility in handling two prompt release proceedings at the same time. The Tribunal will continue its discussion on this item at its twenty-fifth session.

E. Public access to reports concerning the implementation of provisional measures

61. During the twenty-third session, the plenary gave consideration, on the basis of a paper prepared by the Registry, to the question of making the reports concerning implementation of provisional measures accessible to the public before their publication in the volume *Pleadings, Minutes of Public Sittings and Documents*. The Tribunal was of the view that a decision should be taken on a case-by-case basis, after the President had ascertained the views of the parties.

F. Legal issues relating to pipelines

62. During the twenty-fourth session, the plenary discussed legal issues relating to pipelines, on the basis of an information paper prepared by the Registry. Consideration was given to the international rules applicable to pipelines, including the rights of coastal States, the regime of the exclusive economic zone and environmental aspects.

G. Genetic resources of the seabed

63. During the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the plenary exchanged views on new developments in the matter of the genetic resources of the seabed, on the basis of an information paper prepared by the Registry.

H. Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf

64. During the twenty-fourth session, the plenary exchanged views on developments regarding the work of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, on the basis of information presented by the Registry.

I. Recent developments in law of the sea matters

65. During the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the plenary exchanged views on the information presented by the Registry concerning recent developments in law of the sea matters. The information collected by the Registry concerned items such as the consideration by the General Assembly of the item "Oceans and the law of the sea"; the results of the consideration by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations of the state of world fisheries and aquaculture in 2006; the discussions within the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea; the results of the sixth round of informal consultations of States Parties to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks; the adoption in 2007 of the International Convention on the Removal of Wrecks at a diplomatic conference of the International Maritime Organization (IMO); and law of the sea matters before international courts and tribunals.

66. During the period under review, the Tribunal took note of the information presented by the Registry concerning the status of declarations made under articles 287 and 298 of the Convention. The Tribunal also took note of the information presented by the Registry regarding dispute-settlement clauses in international agreements relating to the law of the sea.

J. Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

67. During the twenty-fourth session, the plenary exchanged views on an information paper prepared by the Registry regarding illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. In that regard, it was considered timely to examine the provisions of the Convention, regional fisheries and environmental agreements as well as measures taken by international organizations on the matter.

K. Matters relating to the Seabed Disputes Chamber

68. During the period under review, the Seabed Disputes Chamber held an exchange of views on developments regarding the work of the International Seabed Authority and the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

L. Matters relating to the Chamber for Fisheries Disputes

69. During the period under review, the Chamber for Fisheries Disputes held an exchange of views on recent developments concerning fisheries agreements, in

particular, the draft South Pacific Ocean regional fisheries management agreement and the draft agreement on port State measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

M. Matters relating to the Chamber for Marine Environment Disputes

70. During the period under review, the Chamber for Marine Environment Disputes held an exchange of views on recent developments concerning the protection of the marine environment, including municipal environmental legislation and decisions of domestic courts relating to international environmental law.

X. Privileges and immunities

A. General Agreement

71. The Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, adopted by the seventh Meeting of States Parties on 23 May 1997, was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters for 24 months as from 1 July 1997 (SPLOS/24, para. 27). The Agreement entered into force on 30 December 2001, 30 days after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession. At the closing date for signature, 21 States had signed the Agreement. As at 31 December 2007, 35 States had ratified or acceded to it.

B. Headquarters Agreement

72. The Headquarters Agreement between the Tribunal and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany was signed on 14 December 2004 by the President of the Tribunal and the State Secretary of the Federal Foreign Office of Germany. On 11 April 2007, the President and the Director-General for Legal Affairs of the German Federal Foreign Office exchanged the necessary notifications for the entry into force of the Headquarters Agreement and the Agreement thereby entered into force on 1 May 2007.

73. The Headquarters Agreement defines the legal status of the Tribunal in Germany and regulates the relations between the Tribunal and the host country. It contains provisions on matters such as the law applicable to the headquarters district, the immunity of the Tribunal, its property, assets and funds, and the privileges, immunities and exemptions accorded to the members of the Tribunal and its officials, as well as to agents representing parties, counsel and advocates, and witnesses and experts who are required to appear before the Tribunal.

XI. Relations with the United Nations

A. Observer status in the General Assembly

74. On 29 October 2007, President Wolfrum addressed the informal meeting of legal advisers of ministries of foreign affairs in New York. In his statement, the

President elaborated on the judicial work of the Tribunal, the harmonization of international jurisprudence and advisory opinions.

75. At the 64th plenary meeting of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, on 10 December 2007, the President of the Tribunal delivered a statement under agenda item 77 (a), entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea".[8] In his statement, the President reported to the Assembly on the developments which had taken place with respect to the Tribunal since the last meeting of the Assembly and made general comments on the work and the jurisdiction of the Tribunal.

B. Relationship Agreement with the United Nations

76. At the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the Tribunal, the Registrar reported on developments regarding the implementation of the Agreement on Cooperation and Relationship between the United Nations and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

XII. Relations with other organizations and bodies

77. During the period under review, an administrative arrangement on cooperation was concluded between the Registry of the Tribunal and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. On behalf of the President, on 3 July 2007, Judge Albert Hoffman addressed the forty-six session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization, which was held in Cape Town, South Africa. On behalf of the President, on 4 October 2007, Judge Hugo Caminos addressed the first meeting of international and regional courts of justice on the one-hundredth anniversary of the Central American Court of Justice, held in Managua.

XIII. Premises of the Tribunal

78. The terms and conditions under which the premises are made available to the Tribunal by the Federal Republic of Germany are established in the Agreement of 18 October 2000 between the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on the Occupancy and Use of the Premises of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

79. A meeting between the Registry and the competent German authorities was held on 20 November 2007 to discuss issues regarding the premises of the Tribunal, including maintenance services, the completion of the project on the library extension, media technology and environmental projects. In particular, the meeting discussed and approved the list of repairs relating to the premises for 2008.

[8] The texts of the statements are available on the Tribunal's website: www.itlos.org or www.tidm.org.

XIV. Finances

A. Budgetary matters

1. Budget of the Tribunal for 2009-2010

80. During the twenty-fourth session, the Committee on Budget and Finance gave preliminary consideration to the Tribunal's budget for 2009-2010 on the basis of the proposals presented by the Registrar.

2. Report on budget performance

81. At its twenty-third session, the Tribunal considered the report presented by the Registrar concerning the performance of the 2005-2006 budget.

3. Report on budgetary matters for the 2005-2006 financial period

82. At its twenty-third Session, the Tribunal considered the report presented by the Registrar on budgetary matters for the financial period 2005-2006. The report was prepared pursuant to the decisions on budgetary matters for 2005-2006 taken by the fifteenth and sixteenth Meetings of States Parties (see SPLOS/132, SPLOS/133 and SPLOS/146).

4. Cash flow situation

83. At its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the Tribunal took note of the information presented by the Registrar concerning the cash flow situation of the Tribunal.

B. Status of contributions

84. As at 31 December 2007, 98 States Parties had made contributions to the 2007 budget, totalling €8,136,268, while 57 States Parties had not made any payments with respect to their assessed contributions for 2007. The balance of unpaid contributions with respect to the first year of the 2007-2008 budget was €471,082.

85. Furthermore, assessed contributions amounting to €1,072,495 in respect of the Tribunal's budgets from 1996 to 2006 were still pending as at 31 December 2007.

86. The balance of unpaid contributions with respect to the overall budget of the Tribunal amounted to €1,543,577. In July 2007, the Registrar sent the States Parties notes verbales concerning the assessed contributions for the second year of the 2007-2008 budget of the Tribunal, which also contained information about outstanding contributions to the previous budgets of the Tribunal. In December 2007, the Registrar sent notes to the States Parties concerned, reminding them of their outstanding contributions to the budgets of the Tribunal.

C. Financial Regulations and Rules

87. The Financial Regulations of the Tribunal, adopted by the thirteenth Meeting of States Parties on 12 June 2003, became effective on 1 January 2004. The

Financial Regulations apply to the financial period 2005-2006 and to subsequent financial periods.[9]

88. Pursuant to financial regulation 10.1 (a), the Registrar should establish detailed financial rules and procedures in order to ensure effective financial administration and the exercise of economy. In accordance with this provision, the Tribunal, at its seventeenth session, approved the Financial Rules which had been prepared by the Registrar and reviewed by the Committee on Budget and Finance. The Financial Rules were submitted to the fourteenth Meeting of States Parties for its consideration. The Meeting took note of the Financial Rules of the Tribunal which, according to rule 114.1, became effective on 1 January 2005.[10]

D. Conditions of service and compensation for members of the Tribunal

89. During the period under review, the Committee on Budget and Finance gave consideration, on the basis of documents prepared by the Registry, to the entitlements of the members of the Tribunal. The Committee also examined insurance arrangements for judges concerning non-work-related accidents. The Tribunal decided to keep this matter under review.

E. Reports of the auditor for 2005-2006

90. Pursuant to financial regulation 12.1, the fifteenth Meeting of States Parties appointed BDO Deutsche Warentreuhand as auditor for the financial periods 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 (SPLOS/135, para. 33).

91. In keeping with the suggestions made at the sixteenth Meeting of States Parties, the Tribunal advanced the closing of the financial statements for 2005-2006 by two months in order to make the audit report available for the consideration of the seventeenth Meeting of States Parties (SPLOS/148, para. 32).

92. The results of the audit for the financial period 2005-2006 were presented by the Registrar at the twenty-third session of the Tribunal. The auditor, having reviewed the financial statements of the Tribunal for the financial period 2005-2006 together with the Tribunal's accounting system, was satisfied that the financial statements gave a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of the operations of the Tribunal, in accordance with its Financial Regulations and Rules, principles of proper accounting and legislative authority. The Tribunal took note of the audit report for 2005-2006 and requested that the report be submitted to the seventeenth Meeting of States Parties. The seventeenth Meeting of States Parties took note of the report of the external auditor (SPLOS/164, para. 31).

F. International Public Sector Accounting Standards

93. During the twenty-fourth session, members of the Committee on Budget and Finance exchanged views on a decision of the General Assembly concerning the

[9] Financial regulation 14.1.

[10] The Financial Regulations and Rules of the Tribunal are contained in document SPLOS/120.

adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards within the United Nations system. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Tribunal decided to continue with its current practice in preparing the budget for 2009-2010 and to monitor closely the application of the new standards by the various bodies of the United Nations.

G. Trust funds and donations

94. The General Assembly, in resolution 55/7 of 30 October 2000, requested the Secretary-General to establish and administer a voluntary trust fund to assist States in the settlement of disputes by the Tribunal. The trust fund was subsequently established and is operational.

95. According to information provided by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Secretariat, contributions to the trust fund were made by the Governments of the United Kingdom and Finland and financial statements of the trust fund showed a balance of $104,412 as at 31 December 2007. In 2007, one contribution was made to the trust fund by the Government of Finland.

96. In 2004, the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) provided a grant to fund the participation of interns from developing countries in the internship programme of the Tribunal. A trust fund has been established by the Registrar for this purpose pursuant to regulation 6.5 of the Financial Regulations of the Tribunal.

97. In 2007, the Nippon Foundation provided a grant to fund the participation of five fellows in a capacity-building and training programme on dispute settlement under the Convention. A trust fund has been established by the Registrar for this purpose pursuant to regulation 6.5 of the Financial Regulations of the Tribunal.

98. At the proposal of Judge Pawlak, the Tribunal gave consideration to the possibility of establishing a group of advisers within the International Foundation for the Law of the Sea who would assist potential parties in the preparation of their submissions to the Tribunal.

XV. Administrative matters

A. Staff Regulations and Staff Rules

99. During the twenty-third session, on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee on Staff and Administration, the Tribunal adopted amendments to the Staff Regulations concerning the salary scale for staff in the Professional and higher categories. The amendment is intended to bring the salary scale of the staff of the Tribunal into line with the applicable scales adopted for the United Nations common system, pursuant to regulation 12.6 of the Staff Regulations.

100. During the period under review, on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee on Staff and Administration, the Tribunal took note of amendments to the Staff Rules concerning (a) the scale of pensionable remuneration for staff in the Professional and higher categories as well as education grant entitlements; and (b) the salary scale for staff in the General Service category. These amendments, reflecting amendments made to the Staff Rules of the United Nations, were

proposed by the Registrar in accordance with staff rule 112.2 (bis) (a) in order to ensure compatibility between the Staff Rules of the Tribunal and the United Nations Staff Rules in a manner consistent with the Staff Regulations of the Tribunal.

B. Staff recruitment

101. The Tribunal continued the recruitment process for both professional and General Service staff. By the end of 2007, recruitment had been completed for the post of translator. A list of the staff members of the Tribunal as at 31 December 2007 is contained in annex I to the present report.

102. Temporary personnel were recruited to assist the Tribunal in connection with the *Hoshinmaru* and *Tomimaru* cases and during its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions.

C. Language classes at the Tribunal

103. English and French classes for staff members were held at the Tribunal in 2007.

D. Staff Pension Committee

104. Further to the proposal of the Tribunal, the sixteenth Meeting of States Parties decided that a Staff Pension Committee should be established with the following composition: (a) one member and one alternate member to be chosen by the Meeting for a term of office of two years; (b) one member and one alternate member to be appointed by the Registrar for a term of office of two years; and (c) one member and one alternate member to be chosen by the staff for a term of office of two years. As at the end of 2007, the composition of the Staff Pension Committee of the Tribunal was as follows:

Selected by	*Member*	*Alternate*
States Parties	Embassy of Senegal in Berlin	Embassy of Canada in Berlin
Staff members	Inès von Gregory	Kafui Gaba Kpayedo
Registrar	Adama Ouane, Director, UNESCO Institute for Lifelong Learning, Hamburg	Frank Meek, Chief, Administration and Finance, Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

E. Internship programme

105. The internship programme of the Tribunal was established in 1997. In 2004 the KOICA grant was set up to assist applicants from developing countries in covering the costs incurred by participating in the Tribunal's internship programme. As at the

end of 2007, a total of 179 interns from 63 States had participated in the programme, with 61 interns benefiting from funding from the KOICA grant.

106. During 2007, 19 people from 19 different countries served periods of internship at the Tribunal. A list of the participants is contained in annex II to the present report.

107. An information sheet and the application form for the programme can be obtained from the Registry or from the Tribunal's website: www.itlos.org (English) or www.tidm.org (French).

F. Capacity-building and training programme

108. In 2007, a capacity-building and training programme on dispute settlement under the Convention was established with the support of the Nippon Foundation. The Nippon Foundation Grant was set up in 2007 to provide capacity-building and training to fellows and assist them in covering the costs incurred by participating in the programme. In 2007, participants attended lectures on topical issues related to the law of the sea and maritime law and training courses on negotiation and delimitation. They also attended the public reading of the judgments of the Tribunal in the *Hoshinmaru* and *Tomimaru* cases. They also visited institutions working in the fields of law of the sea, maritime law and settlement of disputes, including IMO, UNESCO, the International Court of Justice and the International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds. At the same time, participants carried out individual research on selected topics.

109. The 2007-2008 cycle of fellows (July 2007 to March 2008) included nationals from Bangladesh, Cameroon, Mauritania, Nigeria and Peru. A list of fellows is contained in annex III to the present report.

XVI. Buildings and electronic systems

A. Requirements for the permanent premises

110. During the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the Tribunal, the Registrar presented reports on the programme to replace obsolete equipment; the development of electronic systems including the e-mailing system and the internal network; security; the use of the Tribunal's premises; building arrangements; and courtroom technology. The reports were reviewed by the Committee on Buildings and Electronic Systems.

B. Use of the premises and public access

111. The following events were held on the premises of the Tribunal in 2007:

(a) Meeting of the Bundesakademie für Sicherheitspolitik, Villa Schröder, 22 February;

(b) Meeting of the Max Planck Society, Villa Schröder, 10 April;

(c) "Maritime security — current problems in the Baltic Sea", a conference organized by Professor Ulrich Karpen of the University of Hamburg, held in the courtroom, 9-11 May;

(d) "Enforcement of international and EU law", a seminar organized by Professor Lagoni of the University of Hamburg, Villa Schröder, 29 and 30 June;

(e) A Summer academy organized by the International Foundation for the Law of the Sea, Villa Schröder, 29 July-26 August (see para. 121 below);

(f) "Biodiversity and genetic resources of the deep sea", organized by the International Foundation for the Law of the Sea, held in the courtroom, 29 September;

(g) A meeting of the working group on European and international labour and social law of the German labour court, held in the courtroom, 30 November-1 December.

112. In addition, the premises of the Tribunal were visited by approximately 1,500 people during organized tours in 2007.

XVII. Library facilities

113. During the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the Registrar reported on several matters pertaining to the Library, including the collections, the online databases, the bibliography, the archival databases and the mobile exhibition.

114. A list of donors to the Library is contained in annex IV to the present report.

XVIII. Publications

115. The status of the Tribunal's publications was reviewed by the Committee on Library, Archives and Publications during the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the Tribunal.

116. During the period under review, the following volumes were published:

(a) *ITLOS Yearbook 2006/TIDM Annuaire 2006*;

(b) *ITLOS Pleadings, Minutes of Public Sittings and Documents 1999, vol. 7*;

(c) *ITLOS Pleadings, Minutes of Public Sittings and Documents 2000, vol. 8*.

117. The Tribunal has issued the "Guide to proceedings before the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea" in Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish.[11] The Tribunal has made the volume *Basic Texts — Textes de base 2005* available in the form of a compact disk.

[11] The guide was published in English and French in 2006. It is now available in all official languages of the United Nations.

XIX. Public relations

118. During the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the Committee on Public Relations gave consideration to a set of measures to provide information on the work of the Tribunal, including the organization of regional workshops, the dissemination of information on the Tribunal and participation of Tribunal representatives in international legal meetings.

XX. Regional workshops

119. The Tribunal has planned a series of workshops on the settlement of disputes related to the law of the sea in different regions of the world, in cooperation with KOICA and the International Foundation for the Law of the Sea. The purpose of the workshops is to provide government experts working in the maritime field with insight into the procedures for the settlement of disputes contained in Part XV of the Convention, with special attention given to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal and the procedures for bringing cases before it.

120. During 2007, three workshops were held:

(a) In Libreville on 26 and 27 March 2007, organized jointly by the Tribunal and the Intergovernmental Oceanic Commission of UNESCO, with the participation of representatives of 17 African States;

(b) In Kingston from 16 to 18 April 2007, organized by the Tribunal with the cooperation of the Government of Jamaica, attended by representatives of 19 Caribbean States;

(c) In Singapore from 29 to 31 May 2007, organized by the Tribunal at the invitation of the Government of Singapore, with the participation of representatives of 18 Asian States.

Future regional workshops are planned to be held in Bahrain, Buenos Aires, Cape Town and Manila in 2008.

XXI. Summer academy

121. The International Foundation for the Law of the Sea held the first summer academy at the Tribunal's premises from 29 July to 26 August 2007. The academy, focused on the topic "Uses and protection of the sea — legal, economic and natural science perspectives", drew 33 participants from 28 different countries who attended lectures on issues relating to both law of the sea and maritime law. The lectures were given by experts, including judges from the Tribunal, practitioners, representatives of international organizations and scientists. Participation in the academy of students from developing countries was ensured through grants offered by KOICA and the Nippon Foundation.

XXII. Public information and website

122. The Tribunal publicized its work by means of its website, press releases and briefings by the Registry and by distribution of its judgments, orders and publications.

123. The website can be accessed at www.itlos.org or www.tidm.org. The texts of the judgments, orders and verbatim records of hearings of the Tribunal are available on the website, together with other information about the Tribunal.

124. In 2007, judges and staff members of the Registry also delivered lectures and published papers on the work of the Tribunal.

XXIII. Future work

125. The Tribunal decided to hold its twenty-fifth session from 3 to 14 March 2008 to deal with legal matters having a bearing on the judicial work of the Tribunal and other organizational and administrative matters. It further decided that the twenty-sixth session would be held from 24 September to 7 October 2008.

Annex I

Information on staff (2007)

Professional and higher categories

Name	*Title*	*Country of nationality*	*Level of post*	*Level of incumbent*
Gautier, Philippe	Registrar	Belgium	ASG	ASG
Kim, Doo-young	Deputy Registrar	Republic of Korea	D-2	D-2
Vacant	Chief of Administration		P-5	
Chérif, Lamine	Head of Conference and Linguistic Services	Tunisia	P-5	P-5
Savadogo, Louis	Legal Officer	Burkina Faso	P-4	P-4
Hinrichs, Ximena	Legal Officer	Chile	P-4	P-4
Guy, Pauline	Translator/Reviser (English)	United Kingdom	P-4	P-4
Ndungu, Florence	Head of Budget and Finance	Kenya	P-4	P-4
Mizerska-Dyba, Elzbieta	Librarian	Poland	P-4	P-4
Gbadoe, Alfred	Information Technology Officer	Germany	P-3	P-3
Gaba Kpayedo, Kafui	Administrative Officer (Support/Building Management)	Togo	P-3	P-3
Vacant	Legal Officer		P-3	
Rostan, Jean-Luc	Translator (French)	France	P-3	P-3
Suarez, Suzette	Associate Legal Officer	Philippines	P-2	P-2
Cummings, Philippa	Archivist	Canada	P-2	P-2
Ritter, Roman	Associate Administrative Officer (Contributions/Budget)	Germany	P-2	P-2
Ritter, Julia	Press Officer	United Kingdom	P-2	P-2

Total posts: 17

General Service

Name	*Title*	*Country of nationality*	*Level of post*	*Level of incumbent*
Prieto, Luis	Computer Systems Assistant	Spain	G-7	G-7
Vorbeck, Antje	Administrative Assistant (Personnel)	Germany	G-7	G-7
Bothe, Andreas	Building Coordinator	Germany	G-7	G-7
Egert, Anke	Publications/Personal Assistant (Registrar)	Germany	G-7	G-7
Winkelmann, Jacqueline	Administrative Assistant (Procurement)	Germany	G-7	G-7
Becker, Martine	Linguistic Assistant/Judiciary Support	France	G-6	G-6
Nas, Ellen	Personal Assistant (President)	Netherlands	G-6	G-6
Albiez, Berit	Linguistic Assistant/Judiciary Support	Germany	G-6	G-6
Hartmann-Vereshchak, Svitlana	Finance Assistant	Ukraine	G-6	G-6
Von Gregory, Inès	Administrative Assistant (Contributions)	Germany	G-6	G-6
Sadler, Gerardine	Administrative Assistant	Singapore	G-5	G-5
Bartlett, Emma	Personnel Assistant	United Kingdom	G-5	G-5
Borchert, Anne-Charlotte	Personal Assistant (Deputy Registrar)	France	G-5	G-5
Naegler, Thorsten	Finance Assistant (Accounts Payable)	Germany	G-5	G-5
Heim, Svenja	Library Assistant	Germany	G-5	G-5
Duddek, Sven	Senior Security Officer/Building Superintendent	Germany	G-4	G-4
Karanja, Elizabeth	Conference/Documentation Assistant	Kenya	G-4	G-4
Marzahn, Inga	Receptionist/Administrative Support	Germany	G-3	G-3
Ntinugwa, Chuks	Security Officer/Driver	Germany	G-3	G-3
Aziamble, Papagne	Security Officer/Driver	Togo	G-3	G-3

Total posts: 20

Annex II

Information on interns (2007)

Name	*Country*	*Period*
Adje, Christian	Benin	October-December
Auger Cornejo, Silvia	Chile	January-March
Bender, Philip	Australia	January-March
Bourrel, Marie	France	July-September
Canio, Alejandro	Argentina	April-June
Djimgou Djomeni, Michel	Cameroon	January-March
Erbas, Aslihan	Turkey	April-June
Gerogiades, Emily	Cyprus	January-March
Huang, Yingliang	China	January-March
Kaba, Alkaly	Guinea	July-September
Khan, Yousaf	Pakistan	April-June
Likitalo, Jukka	Finland	October-December
Menezes Lino, Wagner	Brazil	October-December
Plata Gonzalez, Javier	Colombia	October-December
Puntsagdash, Gereltuya	Mongolia	October-December
Razarenova, Mioslava	Russian Federation	February-March
Setyowati, Hesti	Indonesia	July-September
Tafangy, Adonis	Madagascar	April-June
Thottahil, Fousiya	India	April-June

Annex III

Information on Nippon fellows (2007-2008)

Name	*Country*	*Period*
Abubakar, Aliyu Aminu Abdullah	Nigeria	23 July 2007-14 March 2008
Couma, Tidiani	Mauritania	23 July 2007-14 March 2008
Djimgou Djomeni, Michel	Cameroon	23 July 2007-14 March 2008
Horna, Angel Valjean	Peru	23 July 2007-14 March 2008
Monica, Mosammat Shahanara	Bangladesh	23 July 2007-14 March 2008

Annex IV

List of donors to the Library of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (2007)*

Asociación Argentina de Derecho Internacional, Córdoba, Argentina

Bundesamt für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie, Hamburg and Rostock, Germany

Bundesforschungsanstalt für Fischerei, Hamburg, Germany

Comité Maritime International, Antwerp, Belgium

Conseil européen du droit de l'environnement/European Council on Environmental Law, Funchal, Madeira, Portugal

Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, United Nations, New York

European Commission, Directorate-General for Fisheries, Brussels

European Commission, Office of Publications, Luxembourg

European Court of Human Rights, Strasbourg, France

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome

Germanischer Lloyd, Hamburg, Germany

Inter-American Court of Human Rights, San José

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, La Jolla, California, United States of America

International Court of Justice, The Hague

International Labour Office, Geneva

International Maritime Organization, London

International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds, London

International Seabed Authority, Kingston

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Gland, Switzerland

International Whaling Commission, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Japan Branch of the International Law Association, Faculty of Law, University of Tokyo

Mr. Igor Karaman, Odessa, Ukraine

Mr. Nicolai Lagoni, Hamburg, Germany

Mare, The Journal of the Seas, Hamburg, Germany

Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg, Germany

* As at 31 December 2007.

Mr. Wagner Menezes, Brazil

National Maritime Foundation, New Delhi

Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada

Peace Palace Library, The Hague

Mr. Manuel J. Peláez, History of Law and Institutions Section, Faculty of Law, University of Málaga, Málaga, Spain

Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague

Professor Nicholas M. Poulantzas, Athens

Ms. Käte von Rönn, Hamburg, Germany

United Nations Development Programme, New York

Vrije Universiteit, Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid, Amsterdam

Walther Schücking Institute for International Law at the University of Kiel, Kiel, Germany

World Meteorological Organization, Geneva

World Trade Organization, Geneva